

were numerous, and would not enlist, for there was a great Number exclusive of them, who wish'd well to the Cause, and would have heartily engaged in it; but the true Cause is contained in this melancholy Truth; *We are poor.* The Northern Provinces have had Money circulating plentifully among them, by the Prizes taken during the Course of War; the *Virginians* have far'd well at our Expence, so that what by the disadvantageous Situation our Trade is under, and the Losses taken from us by the Enemy without making Reprisals on them, Losses sustain'd by Merchants breaking at home, and the want of Provisions, Scarcity and Dearness of Goods; all these things consider'd, we are in the most distressed Condition of any Province upon the Continent: Yet, tho' we are poor, yet we have good Hearts, and have outdone our rich Neighbours in forwarding the common Cause.

By this State of the Case (which is fair and impartial) it must be plain, that we have shewn as loyal Inclinations, by assisting to the Cause of our Liberty, tho' it was but a Mite, as those who are in the same Circumstances enabled them to do a great deal more; consequently, in this Matter, are deserving of Praise, and not of Contempt; for which Reason, tho' I agree with you in the former Things, yet having differ'd from you in this, I take the Freedom to subscribe, like a distant Relation,

Your's, &c. TIMOTHY ANTITYPE.

MADRID, August 16.

THE King has given the Marquis de las Minas Full Powers to conclude a Suspension of Arms with the King of Spain, and to include in it the French, Neapolitan, and other Troops, if their Generals desire it.

Lisbon (Lisbon), August 20. It's reported that a Body of Spanish Troops is actually marching towards this Dutchy by way of Pontremoli, in order afterwards to enter into the Kingdom of Valencia. It's not yet known whether these Troops will be sent to Valencia, or act separately. However, the latter seems to be in Motion, and Tents are sent them to encamp.

Madrid, August 23. The Combined Army of the Three Kingdoms, which remain'd some Days under Tortosa, decamp'd on the 10th, after throwing a considerable Reinforcement into the Town. It is since retir'd into the Mountains of Aragon to seek an advantageous Camp, being vigorously pursued by the Generals Brown and Nadasti. The latter has continually attack'd the Enemy in their Retreat, kill'd a great Number of them, and taken several Prisoners.

London, August 20. We hear that on the 23d the Garrison of Tortosa surrender'd themselves Prisoners of War, and that the Spanish Armies are actually employed in imbarcking their Effects on Galleys, making use for that Purpose of all the Ships which can engage in their Service. The Generals Brown and Nadasti are already advanc'd towards Gavi, with Part of the Army.

Brussels, Sept. 8. The French Army made a March towards Maestricht, and Prince Charles on the 5th caus'd a Bridge to be thrown over the Maese, by which 10,000 Foot and 4000 Horse and Dragoons pass'd on the 6th, and encamp'd at Mont Marie, the main Bouy being between Vilet and Maestricht. The war was to be invetted on the 5th, and the Hopes of a Peace begin now to be very slender.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 4. Private Letters by Yesterday's Dutch Mails assure that the Allied Army, which was encamp'd behind Namur, being the French Army pretens'd hard to attack them, had retired; accordingly, having left a large Garrison in Namur, they march'd away and passing twice of Huy and Liege, were on the Road to Maestricht when these Letters (distant Sept. 5. N. S. at Night) left them; which being immediately observ'd by the French, they directly invetted Namur with a large Bouy of Forces, and instantly march'd with the remain-

der of their Army after the Allies, and as the French seem'd to push on at a great Rate, 'twas judg'd they must reach Tongres before the Allied Army could possibly get to Maestricht, by which means the Communication between them and Holland would still remain cut off.

The same Letters likewise assure us, that the Meeting of the Ministers at Breda was again put off for some Days longer.

Sept. 2. The Navy have contract'd for a considerable Number of Ships, from two to 300 Tons, which are to be employ'd as Fireships.

By our latest Advices from the Hague, the Politicians there were never so divided as at present. Some are very sanguine in their Opinions as to the Army of the Allies making a bold and useful Diversion, by falling immediately into Lorrain, where they affirm, the People will be every where ready to join them, which cannot but produce great Effects. On the contrary, others though they dare not openly contradict this, insinuate that it may very much be doubted, whether, considering the Respect paid by the French to the Territories of the Republick, the Dutch Forces will think themselves at the Liberty of assisting in the Invasion of his most Christian Majesty's Dominions; or whether, when we reflect that Charleroy was surrendered after three Days open Trenches, it is not natural to dread the Operations of that silent Train of Artillery which Marshal Saxe carries with him, and is thought to do more Mischief than all that are mounted on his Batteries, in Case the Allied Army, by quitting the Neighbourhood of Namur entirely, should leave it in his Power to undertake the Siege of that important Fortrefs, the last now left of the Dutch Frontier.

We are informed, that next Session of Parliament a Bill will be brought into the House of Commons, in order to extinguish the bloody and dangerous Practice of Duelling, which prevails more here than in any other Country of Europe, to the great Scandal of our Laws Religious and Civil, to both of which it is equally repugnant. In Time of War also, when the Service of the Publick affords every Man an Opportunity of signaling his Courage and Love for the Society at once, such Rencontres are especially unpardonable, the Loss of every brave Man's Life in such a Season being a peculiar Misfortune, and calling for the more than ordinary Notice of the Legislature, which can never want many Arguments to excite them to repressing a Humour diametrically opposite to all Government whatever.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Kent, John Garrett, from New-York.
Cleared for Departure.
Snow Amity, James Hopkins, for Bideford;
Ship Britannia, George Samm, for Bideford;
Brigantine Martin, William Billings, for Bolton.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.
November, 1746.

Notice is hereby given, that *Robert Sutcliffe* of London, Merchant, being come over, in Order to settle his Affairs in this Province, and to discharge all the just Demands on him; Desires all those that are indebted to him, to come and pay their respective Balances to him, at the House of *Philip Thomas*, Esq; **ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.**

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

AT the late Dwelling House of Mr. *Edward Rumney*, in *Annapolis*, on Wednesday the 3d of December next a Parcel of Household Goods, several white Servant Smocks, and Variety of Smith's Tools. Also two Potters, and several Horries, lately belonging to the said *Edward Rumney*. The Sale will begin at 11 o' Clock in the Forenoon, and continue 'till all be Sold.

SAMUEL HOWARD,